

บทที่ 9

เรื่อง คำคุณศัพท์และคำกริยาวิเศษณ์

(Adjectives and Adverbs)

เป้าหมาย นักศึกษาสามารถทำความเข้าใจเกี่ยวกับประเภทและการใช้คำคุณศัพท์และคำกริยาวิเศษณ์ (Adjectives and Adverbs) ในลักษณะต่าง ๆ ได้อย่างถูกต้อง ในรูปประโยคต่าง ๆ กัน

จุดประสงค์

1. เพื่อให้เกิดความเข้าใจประเภทและการใช้คำคุณศัพท์และคำกริยาวิเศษณ์ในรูปแบบต่าง ๆ ได้อย่างถูกต้อง
2. เพื่อให้สามารถใช้คำคุณศัพท์และคำกริยาวิเศษณ์ในการเขียนประโยคภาษาอังกฤษได้อย่างถูกต้อง
3. นักศึกษาสามารถทำแบบทดสอบที่กำหนดให้ท้ายบทเรียนได้อย่างถูกต้อง ไม่น้อยกว่า 75%

กิจกรรมการเรียน

1. ทำความเข้าใจเกี่ยวกับเรื่องทฤษฎีบทแต่ละตอนของบทที่ 9
2. สามารถศึกษาเพิ่มเติมจากเอกสารอ้างอิงที่เกี่ยวข้องกับบทเรียนและสอบถามผู้สอนในเรื่องที่ไม่เข้าใจหรือไม่สามารถใช้คำคุณศัพท์และคำกริยาวิเศษณ์ได้อย่างถูกต้อง ในลักษณะของประโยคต่าง ๆ
3. สามารถทำแบบทดสอบที่กำหนดให้ท้ายบทเรียน โดยกำหนดเวลาในการทำแบบทดสอบด้วยตนเอง และตรวจสอบความถูกต้องกับเฉลยแบบทดสอบท้ายบทของแต่ละแบบทดสอบ

เนื้อเรื่อง

เรื่อง คำคุณศัพท์ (Adjectives) และคำกริยาวิเศษณ์ (Adverbs)

คำคุณศัพท์ (Adjectives) แบ่งได้เป็น 6 ประเภท ดังนี้⁴¹

1. **Quality** เช่น square, good, golden, fat, heavy, day, clever
2. **Demonstrative** เช่น this, that, these, those
3. **Distributive** เช่น each, every, either, neither
4. **Quantitative** เช่น some, any, no, few, many, much, one, twenty
5. **Interrogative** เช่น which, what, whose
6. **Possessive** เช่น my, your, his, her, its, our, their

คำกริยาวิเศษณ์ (Adverbs) แบ่งออกได้เป็น 7 ประเภท ดังนี้⁴²

1. **of manner** quickly, bravely, happily, hard, fast, well
2. **of place** here, there, everywhere, up, down, near, by
3. **of time** now, soon, yet, still, then, today
4. **of frequency** twice, often, never, always, ever, occasionally, sometimes, seldom, rarely
5. **of degree** เช่น every, fairly, rather, quite, too, hardly, almost, just, nearly
6. **interrogative** เช่น when? where? why?
7. **relative** เช่น when, where, why

วิธีใช้ Adjectives และ Adverbs

คำ Adjectives ในภาษาอังกฤษโดยปกติจะอยู่หน้า Nouns เช่น a big town, a blue car, an interesting book เป็นต้น

เมื่อมี adjectives 2 คำขึ้นไปอยู่หน้านาม จะไม่ใช้ and เชื่อม ยกเว้น 2 คำหลังเป็น adjectives of colour เช่น

a big square box, a tall young man.

แต่ a big and white cap, a red, white and blue flag.

⁴¹Thomson and Martinet, *A Practical English Grammar*, p.12.

⁴²Thomson and Martinet, *A Practical English Grammar*, p.38.

Adjectives of quality ที่ใช้เช่นเดียวกับคำนาม

คำคุณศัพท์ที่อธิบาย human character หรือ condition สามารถใช้ The นำหน้า หมายถึง a class of persons เช่น

the poor = poor people

The dead = dead people

The poor are usually generous to each other.

After the battle they buried **the dead**.

ความหมายจะเป็นพหูพจน์ (plural) ต้องตามด้วย plural verb

Adjectives of quality ที่ใช้กับ pronoun one, ones

one (singular), ones (plural)

ใช้เมื่อมีความคิดของการเลือก (Selection) หรือเปรียบเทียบ (Comparison) เช่น

I like those pencils; I'll take a blue **one**.

Small bananas are often better than big **ones**.

Demonstrative Adjectives and Pronouns

รูปมี 4 รูป ดังนี้

Singular	Plural
This	These
That	Those

ใช้ประกอบนามโดยขึ้นอยู่กับพจน์ (number) ของคำนามนั้น ๆ เช่น

This man, These men

That tree, Those trees.

ถ้าใช้เป็น pronouns เช่น

This is my brother; these are my brother.

What are **those**? They are melons.

Distributive Adjectives and Pronouns

รูปที่ใช้มีดังนี้

each, every, everyone, everybody, everything

each และ every ตามด้วย singular verb

สังเกตความแตกต่างของ each กับ every

1. each สามารถใช้เป็น pronoun ได้ every ใช้ไม่ได้
2. each สามารถใช้กับ 2 สิ่ง 2 คน หรือมากกว่าได้ แต่ every ใช้สำหรับ very small numbers เช่น

Two boys entered. Each was carrying a suitcase

every จะใช้ในประโยคนี้ไม่ได้

Every (or Each) man carried a torch.

3. everyone, everybody (pronouns) หมายความว่า all people หรือ all the people ตามด้วย singular verb

everything หมายความว่า all things หรือ all the things ตามด้วย singular Verb เช่น

Everyone likes him = All the people who know him like him.

Everything that he said was true = All that he said was true.

Either และ Neither (pronouns and adjectives)

Either หมายความว่า any one of two persons or things เช่น

Do you like either of these? No, I don't like **either**.

Neither + Affirmative verb = Either + Negative verb

เช่น

I like neither = I don't like either.

Quantitative Adjectives and Pronouns

รูปของ Quantitative Adjectives มี

Numeral : Cardinal Numbers and Ordinal Numbers รวมทั้ง a (adj. only) one, some, any, no (adj. only), none (pronoun only), much many, little, few

ตัวอย่างเช่น

Numerals : He has six pens; I have six.

A, and One : The adjective one จะไม่ใช้แทน a และ an

เพราะว่า a handkerchief หมายความว่า any handkerchief, no particular handkerchief

แต่ one handkerchief หมายความว่า no more than one.

A shotgun is no good. (It is the wrong sort of thing.)

One shotgun is no good. (I need two or three.)

Some, Any mean 'a certain quantity' ใช้หน้าคำนามที่นับไม่ได้หรือคำนามที่เป็นพหูพจน์
เป็นได้ทั้ง pronouns หรือ adjectives

some ใช้ในประโยคบอกเล่า

any ใช้ในกรณีต่อไปนี้

a. ในประโยคปฏิเสธ เช่น

I haven't any butter, and he hasn't any either.

He hasn't any friends.

b. ใช้หลังคำ hardly, scarcely และ barely เช่น

I have hardly **any** money.

There are scarcely **any** flowers in the garden.

c. ใช้ในประโยคคำถาม เช่น

Have you **any** money?

Did you see **any** swans?

แต่ถ้าคำถามนั้นเป็น invitation หรือ request ใช้ **some** เช่น

Will you have **some** tea?

Will you carry **some** of these bottles for me please?

ใช้ **some** เมื่อคำถามที่คาดหวังเป็น "Yes" เช่น

I heard a knock; is there someone at the door?

d. ใช้หลัง if ใน expression of doubt เช่น

If I find **any** of your books I'll send them to you.

If you have **any** difficulty, ask me for help.

e. ใช้ในความหมายของ practically every, no particular (one) เช่น

Any book about riding will tell you how to mount a horse.

Anybody will show you the way.

No and None ใช้ในประโยคบอกเล่าเพื่อจะหมายถึงปฏิเสธ

หมายเหตุ any เป็น pronoun หรือ adjective ได้

no เป็น adjective เท่านั้น

none เป็น pronoun เสมอ เช่น

I haven't **any** apples.

He hasn't **any**.

I have **no** apples.

I have **none**.

He did not eat **any** nuts.

He did not eat **any**.

He ate **no** nuts.

He ate **none**.

Many and Much

many ใช้กับคำนามนับได้พหูพจน์ } ทั้ง 2 คำนี้ ใช้เป็น pronouns
much ใช้กับคำนามที่นับไม่ได้ }

เช่น

You have plenty of petrol but I haven't **much**.

Tom gets lots of letters but Ann doesn't get **many**.

Little and Few

Little ใช้กับคำนามที่นับไม่ได้ } ทั้ง 2 คำนี้ ใช้เป็น pronouns
Few ใช้กับคำนามที่นับได้พหูพจน์ }

เช่น

There is **little** good agricultural land here.

Few towns have such a splendid market place.

Interrogative Adjectives, Pronouns and Adverbs

- Form :** มี a. for persons
who, whom (pro.)
whose (pro. and adj.)
b. for things.
what (pro. and adj.)
c. for persons or things when the choice is restricted
which (pro. and adj.)

Examples

a. who

Who took my gun? Tom took it.

Who are those men? They are Tom's sons.

who/whom

Who (or whom) did she pay?

She paid Tom and me.

whose

Whose books are these? (adj.) They are Ann's.
 Whose are these? (pro.) They are Ann's.
 Whose car is this? (adj.) It is mine.

b. what

What delayed you? (pro.) The storm delayed us.
 What papers do you read? (adj.) I read The Times

c. which

Which of them is the eldest? Mary is the eldest.
 Which do you like best? I like Tom best.

Possessive Adjectives and Pronouns

Form : Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns
my	mine
your	yours
his, her, its	his, hers, its
our	ours
your	yours
their	theirs

Agreement of possessive adjectives

ในภาษาอังกฤษ คุณศัพท์ที่แสดงความเป็นเจ้าของนั้นเกี่ยวเนื่องกับบุคคลผู้เป็นเจ้าของ (possessor) ไม่ใช่สิ่งของที่ถูกเป็นเจ้าของ เช่น

- A boy loves **his** mother.
- A girl loves **her** mother.
- A tree drops **its** leaves in autumn.
- A dog wags **its** tail when it is happy.
- Trees drop **their** leaves in autumn.

หลักการใช้ที่สำคัญสำหรับ possessive adjectives คือใช้นำหน้านามทั้งเอกพจน์และพหูพจน์

กล่าวคือ

- ผู้เป็นเจ้าของสามารถเป็นเจ้าของมากกว่า 1 ได้
- I have **my** book.
- I have **my** books.
- He has **his** aunt.
- He has **his** aunts.

ในกรณีที่ประธานที่แสดงความเป็นเจ้าของเป็นผู้ใดและเป็นเจ้าของสิ่งใดหรือผู้ใด ย่อมคำนึงถึงประธานผู้ที่เป็นเจ้าของเป็นหลัก จะใช้คนละประเภทกันไม่ได้ เช่น

She has **my** book. ผิด เพราะว่าประธานเป็น **She** possessive adjective ที่ใช้ต้องเป็น her คือ She has **her** book เป็นต้น

การใช้คำกริยาวิเศษณ์ (Adverbs)

Adverbs of manner และ **adverbs of degree** ส่วนใหญ่มีรูปคำจากคำ adjectives เติม ly เช่น

slow	slowly
grave	gravely
immediate	immediately

การเติม ly หลัง adjectives

a. ลงท้ายด้วย y เปลี่ยน เป็น i เติม ly เช่น

gay	gaily
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b. ลงท้ายด้วย e เติม ly เช่น

extreme	extremely
sincere	sincerely

ยกเว้น true truly

due duly

whole wholly

c. adjectives ที่ลงท้ายด้วย able หรือ ible ตัด e เติม ly เช่น

sensible	sensibly
capable	capably

d. adjectives ที่ลงท้ายด้วยสระ (vowel) + l เติม ly เช่น

final	finally
beautiful	beautifully

ข้อยกเว้น

1. adverb ของ good คือ well
2. adjectives ที่ลงท้ายด้วย ly ไม่มีรูปของ adverbs เช่น friendly, lovely, lonely, likely, lowly เช่น friendly (adj.) in a friendly way (adv. phrase)
3. คำต่อไปนี้เป็นได้ทั้ง adjectives และ adverbs คือ high, low, deep, near, far, fast, hard, early, late, much, little, leisurely, kindly

as adjectives	as adverbs
a high mountain	The bird flew high .
a fast train	The train went fast .
The work is hard	They work hard .

The Comparison of Adverbs

1. The comparative and superlative forms

a. adverbs ที่มี 2 พยางค์ หรือมากกว่า เติม more หน้า adverbs ใน comparative และ เติม most หน้า adverbs ใน superlative เช่น

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
quickly	more quickly	most quickly
fortunately	more fortunately	most fortunately

b. adverbs ที่พยางค์เดียว เติม er, และ est เช่น

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
hard	harder	hardest
high	higher	highest

c. Irregular Comparisons

well	better	best
badly	worse	worst
late	later	last
little	less	least
much	more	most
far	farther	farthest
	further	furthest

2. Constructions with comparisons

a. **positive form** ใช้ as...as กับประโยคบอกเล่า
ใช้ so...as กับประโยคปฏิเสธ เช่น

He worked **as** slowly **as** he dared.

He doesn't snore **so** loudly **as** you do.

b. **comparative form** ใช้ than เช่น

They arrived earlier **than** she did.

She danced more gracefully **than** the other girls.

c. **superlative form** ใช้ดังนี้

most + adverb

และ of + noun (or of all)

She behaved **most** generously.

They were **most** apologetic.

He went the furthest of the explorers.

He ran fastest **of all**.

The Position of Adverbs

1. Adverbs of manner

โดยปกติจะใช้ตอบคำถาม “How?”

ตำแหน่งของ adv. of manner อยู่หลัง direct object ถ้ามีเพียง 1 คำ หรืออยู่หลัง verb เช่น

2. Adverbs of place

ใช้เหมือนกันกับ adverbs of manner เช่น

She painted that picture **here**.

I looked **everywhere**.

ถ้ามีทั้ง adv. of place และ adv. of manner adv. of place จะอยู่หลังสุด เช่น

He played **well there**.

3. Adverbs of time

ปกติจะอยู่หลังสุดและอยู่หน้าสุดของประโยค เช่น

He is working **now**.

Then we went home.

ส่วน yet และ still ใช้แตกต่างกันออกไป ดังนี้

yet มักใช้เมื่อจบประโยค

still ใช้ก่อน verb หรือหลัง Verb to be เช่น

He hasn't finished **yet**.

She **still** dislikes him.

She is **still** in her bath.

He is **still** in bed.

4. Adverb of frequency มีหลักพิเศษดังนี้

a. ใช้หลัง **Verb to be** ใน simple tenses

He is **always** in time for meals.

b. ใช้หน้า Verb อื่น ๆ ใน simple tenses

They **sometimes** stay up all night.

- c. ในกรณีที่ Verb มากกว่า 1 คำ จะใช้หลัง auxiliary Verb ตัวแรก

You have **often** been told not to do that.

He can **never** understand.

ยกเว้น used to และ have to

adverb อยู่หน้าเสมอ

You **hardly** ever have to remind him; he always remembers.

เมื่อ Frequency adverbs อยู่หน้ากริยาช่วย เมื่อใช้เพียงคำเดียวโดด ๆ

Can you park your car near the shops?

Yes, I **usually** can.

I know I should take exercise but I **never** do.

5. Adverb of degree

- a. Adv. of degree จะขยาย adjective หรือ adverb ตัวอื่น ๆ จะอยู่หน้า adj. หรือ adv. นั้น ๆ

It was **too** hot to work.

I know him **quite** well.

The film was **fairly** good.

He played **extremely** badly.

- b. Adv. of degree ที่สามารถขยาย Verb ได้ เช่น almost, nearly, quite, hardly, scarcely, barely, just อยู่หน้า main verb

I **quite** understand.

He can **nearly** swim.

I am **just** going.

- c. enough ใช้ตามหลัง adj. หรือ adv.

He didn't work quickly **enough**.

The box isn't big **enough**

- d. only ใช้ตัดจากคำที่ applies อยู่หน้า Verb

adj. และ adv. ใช้หน้าหรือหลังนามและสรรพนาม เช่น

He had **only** six apples.

He **only** lent the car.

He lent the car to me **only**.

I believed **only** half of what he said.

Inversion of the verb after certain adverbs

คำ adverbs และ adverb phrases ต่อไปนี้ จะใช้ขึ้นต้นประโยคและตามด้วย inverted form of the verb

never, seldom, scarcely, ever,

scarcely...when

no sooner...than, nowhere,

in no circumstances, on no account,

only by, only then, only when,

only in this way, not only, so,

neither, nor เช่น

Never before had I been asked to accept a bribe.

= I had never before been asked.

On no account must this switch be touched.

= This switch must not be touch on any account.

Only by shouting at the top of his voice was he able to make himself hear.

No sooner had he left the shelter than the storm broke.

คำ adverbs : in, out, up down, round, over back, forward etc.

เมื่อขึ้นต้นประโยคจะตามด้วย Verb + subject เช่น

In came Tom.

Up jumped who large dogs.

Down fell half a dozen apples.

ถ้าเป็น pronoun อยู่หน้า subject เช่น

In he came.

Back he went again.

หลังจากที่ทำความเข้าใจและสามารถเปรียบเทียบความแตกต่างของการใช้คำคุณศัพท์ (Adjectives) และคำกริยาวิเศษณ์ (Adverbs) ประเภทต่าง ๆ แล้ว ตามรายละเอียดของคำอธิบายที่ได้อธิบายไว้ในบทที่ 9 แล้ว ขอให้ลงมือทำแบบทดสอบ ซึ่งได้แบ่งเนื้อเรื่องของแต่ละแบบทดสอบไว้ ตั้งแต่ Test 68 เป็นต้นไป ขอให้จับเวลาในการทำแบบทดสอบแต่ละเรื่องและเปรียบเทียบคำตอบกับคำตอบท้ายแบบทดสอบ

ถ้าหากว่ายังมีข้อผิดพลาดมากหรือทำแบบทดสอบได้ไม่ถึง 75% ควรกลับไปอ่าน

คำอธิบายเกี่ยวกับเรื่องนี้ ๆ ใหม่ และลองทำแบบทดสอบอีกครั้งจนกว่าจะได้คะแนนเพิ่มขึ้น
จึงจะดำเนินการทำแบบทดสอบต่าง ๆ ได้

แบบทดสอบตั้งแต่ Test 68 -Test 70 นำมาจาก English Grammar Exercises 3⁴³

Test 68

Adjective + Preposition

Complete the following sentences with the correct preposition from the list.

Example : He is proud **of** his son's achievement.

of in for to with at on

1. I am interested _____ learning another language.
2. Please don't get mad _____ me. I was only trying to help.
3. He is capable _____ being an excellent student.
4. I am accustomed _____ watching television every evening.
5. This floor plan is similar _____ the one in the other house.
6. I am tired _____ watching TV. Let's go out.
7. I hope you're not angry _____ me _____ being late.
8. John is still dependent _____ his parents.
9. Dick seems to be quite satisfied _____ his new job.
10. This material is inferior _____ the kind we had last year.
11. He wouldn't go in, because he was afraid _____ the dog.
12. Mrs. Carrol is very fond _____ her children.
13. Jack became very excited _____ receiving a promotion.
14. Mary was pleased _____ her new dress.
15. I don't see why Dick is so unkind _____ his brother.
16. Dave was quite agreeable _____ my suggestion.
17. Ed became conscious _____ an unusual noise.
18. He was always attentive _____ my ideas.
19. Jerry is very generous _____ his money.
20. Jane was very eager _____ a glimpse of the new house.

Test 69

Compound adjectives

Complete the following sentences with the appropriate compound adjectives. Follow the examples.

⁴³English Language Services, **English Grammar Exercises 3**, pp.45-51, 64-66.

Examples : The boy's **face** was **white**. He was **white-faced**.

The room was **filled** with **smoke**. It was a **smoke-filled** room.

1. The woman's **face** was **thin**. She was a _____ woman.
2. His **mind** was not **open** to new ideas; he was not _____.
3. The child's eyes were **filled** with **tears**. His _____ eyes looked around for sympathy.
4. He had given himself a good **shave** and his face was **clean**. He was _____.
5. Her hair had been **blown** by the **wind**. Her hair looked _____.
6. His **hair** was **grey**. He was a _____ man.
7. The night was **filled** with **rain**. It was a _____ night.
8. Her **face** was **sweet**. She was a _____ girl.
9. The sofa was **covered** with **silk**. It was a _____ sofa.
10. The letter was **written** by **hand**. I was a _____ letter.
11. The movie was **packed** with **thrills**. It was a _____ movie.
12. The house had been **battered** by the **storm**. The _____ house needed repairs.
13. The Eskimo's boots are **lined** with **fur**. _____ boots are necessary in the Arctic winter.
14. The Queen rides in a carriage **drawn** by six grey **horses**. The _____ carriage is covered with gold.
15. The school desk was **stained** with **ink**. The _____ desk was a reminder of all the schoolboys who had used it.
16. Many trucks are **powered** with **diesel** engines. You can tell if a truck is _____ by its little plume of black smoke.
17. Many people prefer cars with **hard tops**. They say _____ cars are safer than convertibles.
18. The **snow** has **covered** the countryside during the night. We must go skiing on the _____ hills.
19. The movie star was tall and blonde, with **blue eyes**. _____ blondes are considered very attractive.
20. **Grief** at the death of Lincoln **struck** everyone's heart. The _____ people mourned their hero.

Test 70•

Compound adjectives with over, well

Complete sentences 1-10 with the appropriate compound adjective made by combining over with a form of the italicized word. Follow the examples.

Examples : He was **working** too hard. He was **overworked**.

The boy **weights** too much for his size. He is **overweight**.

1. Although the weather was warm, she was **dressed** in heavy clothing. She was _____.
2. The child was so **excited** he couldn't sleep. He was _____.
3. That man **weighs** more than is healthy for him. He is _____.

4. Too many people **crowded** into the elevator. It was _____.
5. Jim had too much **confidence** in his abilities. He is _____.
6. They **loaded** too much coal on the truck. It was _____.
7. Mr. Holt is **paid** more than he's worth. He is _____.
8. She was filled with **joy** when her ring arrived. She was _____.
9. He doesn't have much **work** to do. He isn't _____.
10. Dick is more **cautious** than is necessary. He is _____.

Complete sentences 11-20 with the appropriate compound adjective made by combining well with a form of the italicized word. Follow the example.

Example : He **reads** many books. He is **well-read**.

11. There were many bright **lights** on the street. It was _____.
12. The woman was **dressed** in beautiful clothes. She was _____.
13. This author is **known** by many people. He is _____.
14. The children are **behaving** very well. They are _____.
15. The teacher **advised** her to study harder. She would be _____ to listen to him.
16. The expedition had plenty of **equipment**. It was a _____ expedition.
17. John got good **training** as a mechanic. He is a _____ mechanic.
18. The path had been **worn** by the footsteps of many people. It was a _____ path.
19. Henry gets his **information** from several newspapers. He is _____.
20. The boy's physical **development** was excellent. He has a _____ body.

Test 71

Adjectives derived from nouns (ending in -ed)

Complete the following sentences with the appropriate adjective form made by adding the ending **-ed** to a noun.

Example : There were **crowds** of people in the street.

The street was **crowded**.

1. Give me all the **details**.
Please give me a _____ discription of your trip.
2. The church windows were a variety of **colors**.
The _____ glass windows were very attractive.
3. Her skirt had **stripes** printed on it.
She wore a _____ blouse to match.
4. This blouse had short **sleeves**.
I'd prefer a long _____ one, please.

5. I need paper with **lines** on it.
Could you get me some _____ paper, please?
6. I'm going to put up a **fence**.
I like the privacy of a _____ garden.
7. I prefer buying vegetables that are protected by a **package**.
Do you have any _____ tomatoes?
8. She uses herbs and **spices** in her cooking.
Her _____ apples are delicious.
9. She was in a tremendous **hurry** to catch the train.
We had a _____ conversation before she left the house.
10. Some people coat things in **bread** crumbs before frying them.
_____ veal cutlet is popular.

Test 72

Adjectives derived from nouns (ending in -ous)

Complete the following sentences with the adjective made by adding **-ous** to the italicized noun.

Example : The country had many **mountains**.

It was very **mountainous**.

1. The author achieved **fame** for his stories.
He is _____.
2. I've been reading a **mystery** story.
Many _____ events take place in this story.
3. Don't place your life in **danger**.
Driving a car when you're tired can be _____.
4. He was given a medal for his **courage** in the face of danger.
He was a _____ soldier.
5. He had a reputation for **courtesy**.
His behaviour was always _____, even when he was annoyed.
6. The song had a pleasant **melody**.
It was _____.
7. The flood was disaster.
The loss of the crops was _____.
8. The children are full of **mischief**, always seeking to attract attention.
Tommy was particularly _____.

9. The comedy was filled with **humor**.
The audience laughed at the _____ situations.
10. Graduation from the university was a **moment** of great importance.
It was a _____ occasion.

Test 73

Adjectives derived from nouns and verbs (ending in -ful)

Complete the following sentences with the appropriate adjective form made by adding the ending **-ful** to the noun or verb, as shown in the examples.

Example : Thank you for your **help**.

You are very **helpful**.

1. I had little **success** when I started studying a new language.
I was not _____.
2. The child told the **truth** when he said he hadn't broken the window.
He was _____.
3. I **doubt** if you'll get your parents' approval.
I'm very _____.
4. I **use** my pen every day.
It is a very _____ object.
5. A President's **power** is very strong.
He is the most _____ executive in the nation.
6. You're always **forgetting** your assignment.
You're a very _____ person.
7. I **hope** to get a raise this month.
I'm very _____.
8. The whole nation **mourned** the death of its leader.
It was a _____ day.
9. You must handle the package with **care**.
Be _____ when you open it.
10. He always **cheers** me up.
He's such a _____ person.
11. The child is a **beauty**.
She resembles her _____ mother.
12. You look as though you need a **rest**.
I suggest a _____ vacation in the country.

13. Did you have a lot of **pain**?
Yes, it was a _____ injury.
14. Andy was always deep in **thought**.
He was a very _____ boy.
15. There are **plenty** of apples.
The harvest has been _____ this year.

Test 74

Adjectives derived from nouns and verbs (ending in -ent, ant)

Complete the following sentences with the appropriate adjectives ending in **-ent** or **-ant**, derived from the verb or noun in parentheses. Follow the examples.

Examples : The child is **dependent** on his parents. (depend)

It is **convenient** for you now? (convenience)

1. The automobile accident wasn't a _____ experience. (**please**)
2. The book was strange. It was _____ from all the other books I've read. (**differ**)
3. That girl is very sure of herself. She's always _____ that she's right. (**confidence**)
4. Concrete is hard. It is very _____ to pressure. (**resist**)
5. She waited without complaining. She was very _____. (**patience**)
6. You didn't notice my new hat. You're not very _____. (**observe**)
7. He seldom asks for help. He's very _____. (**independence**)
8. The interview would determine whether or not he got the job. It was very _____. (**importance**)
9. He often comes to see us. His visits are quite _____. (**frequency**)
10. The doctor received an _____ call from the parents of the injured child. (**urge**)

Test 75

Adjectives derived from verbs (ending in -able)

Complete the following sentences with the appropriate adjective formed by adding **-able** to the base form of the verb. Follow the example.

Example : The young girl **enjoyed** telling stories.

She found it an **enjoyable** experience.

1. The teacher **noticed** that the student was becoming nervous.
His nervous behavior was _____.
2. I wish I could **agree** with you, but it's difficult to be _____ when you're so stubborn.
3. Everyone **loved** the pretty little girl in my class. She was a very _____ child.
4. I would **prefer** to spend the winter in Florida. Anything would be _____ to this cold weather.

5. Everyone **laughed** at the child, but the child was embarrassed and didn't find the situation _____.
6. I haven't tried **washing** my new dress. The tag says it's _____.
7. I **broke** another cup. Although I know the dishes were _____, I didn't handle them carefully.
8. You can **depend** on Mary to take good care of the children. Everyone says she's _____.
9. The stolen Jewelry was **valued** at thousand dollars. It was extremely _____.
10. The teacher **avored** my applying for a scholarship. His opinion was _____.

Answers Test 68

1. in 2. at 3. of 4. to 5. to 6. of 7. with, for 8. on 9. with 10. to 11. of 12. of
13. at 14. with 15. to 16. to 17. of 18. to 19. with 20. for

Answers Test 69

1. thin-faced 2. open-minded 3. tear-filled 4. clean-shaven 5. wind-blown 6. grey-haired
7. rain-filled 8. sweet-faced 9. silk-covered 10. handwritten 11. thrill-packed 12. storm-battered
13. fur-lined 14. horse-drawn 15. ink-stained 16. diesel-powered 17. hard-topped
18. snow-covered 19. blue-eyed 20. grief-stricken

Answers Test 70

1. overdressed 2. overexcited 3. overweight 4. overcrowded 5. overconfident 6. overloaded
7. overpaid 8. overjoyed 9. overworked 10. overcautious 11. well lighted 12. well dressed
13. well known 14. well behaved 15. well advised 16. well-equipped 17. well-trained
18. well-worn 19. well-informed 20. well-developed

Answers Test 71

1. detailed 2. colored 3. striped 4. sleeved 5. lined 6. fenced 7. packaged 8. spiced
9. hurried 10. breaded

Answers Test 72

1. famous 2. mysterious 3. dangerous 4. courageous 5. courteous 6. melodious 7. disastrous
8. mischievous 9. humorous 10. momentous

Answers Test 73

1. successful 2. truthful 3. doubtful 4. useful 5. powerful 6. forgetful 7. hopeful
8. mournful 9. careful 10. cheerful 11. beautiful 12. restful 13. painful 14. thoughtful 15. plentiful

Answers Test 74

1. pleasant
2. different
3. confident
4. resistant
5. patient
6. observant
7. independent
8. important
9. frequent
10. urgent

Answers Test 75

1. noticeable
2. agreeable
3. loveable
4. preferable
5. laughable
6. washable
7. breakable
8. dependable
9. valuable
10. favourable

Test 76

Descriptive adverbs

Change the underlines noun to a verb and use an adverbial modifier, as shown in the examples.
Be sure to use the correct word order.

Examples : He gave an accurate **discription** of the house.

He **described** the **house accurately**.

She received a warm **greeting** from her friends.

She was greeted warmly by her friends.

There was a sudden **change** in the weather.

The weather changed suddenly.

Her engragement came as a great **surprise** to us.

Her engagement greatly surprised us.

1. We made a careful **investigation** of his claim.
2. He made a quick **summary** of the story.
3. She gave the clothes a thorough **scrubbing**.
4. We made a complete **change** in our plans.
5. Mr.Parks was an occusional **visitor** at our house.
6. The bus had to make a quick **stop**.
7. I could hear their loud **conversation**.
8. There was an appreciable **drop** in temperature.
9. The news came as a great **shock** to us.
10. John make a sudden **rush** out the front door.
11. They held a noisy **celebration**.
12. They gave the proposal their immediate **consideration**.
13. The doctor performed a successful **operation**.
14. The matter was brought to a satisfactory **conclusion**.
15. He gave the rope an impatient **jerk**.

16. They sent me a formal **invitation**.
17. The two men conducted a vigorous **debate**.
18. He recieved high **praise** from the critics.
19. She gave a sad **sigh**.
20. They made a thorough **examination** of the evidence.

Answers Test 76

1. We investigated his claim carefully. 2. He summarized the story quickly. 3. She scrubbed the clothes thoroughly. 4. We changed our plans completely. 5. Mr.Parks visited our house occasionally. 6. The bus had to stop quickly. 7. I could hear them conversing loudly. 8. The temperature dropped appreciably 9. The news shocked us greatly. 10. John suddenly rushed out the front door. 11. They celebrated noisily. 12. They immediately condidered the proposal. 13. The doctor operated successfully. 14. The matter was concluded satisfactorily. 15. He jerked the rope impatiently. 16. They invited me formally. 17. The two men debated vigorously. 18. He was highly praised by the critics. 19. She sighed sadly. 20. They examined the evidence thoroughly.

Test 77

Time expressions

Insert each of the time expressions into the model sentence. Be sure to use the correct verb form.

Examples : I meet you on the bus.

every morning I meet you on the bus every morning.

yesterday I met you on the bus yesterday.

tomorrow I'll meet you on the bus tomorrow.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I buy the newspaper.
every morning
yesterday
tomorrow 2. I visit my grandparents.
every summer
last summer
next summer 3. I listen to the news on the radio.
every evening
last night
tomorrow night | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. Bob finishes his coffee.
before he leaves the house
a little while ago
by the time I arrived 12. Harry reads the newspaper.
at noon
last night
later this afternoon 13. Mr.Cook plants a vegetable garden.
last spring
next spring
every spring for the last ten year |
|--|--|

4. I eat in the cafeteria.
every day
yesterday
tomorrow
5. I get a letter from her.
everyweek
last week
next week
6. I smoke a cigarette.
every noe and then
a little while ago
in a little while
7. I go to the movies.
once in a while
a few night ago
soon
8. I don't go skiing.
every winter
last winter
lately
9. John has lunch with me.
everyday
yesterday
tomorrow
10. Do you see Mr.Evans?
yesterday
since he returned from England
next month
14. The children go to school.
last Tuesday
next fall
every September since they were six
15. The Doyles make a payment on their car.
last month
next month
every month for the past two years
16. Steve looks at his watch.
from time to time
a few minutes ago
every few minutes for the last hour
17. The school bell rings.
45 minutes ago
in 15 minutes
by the time I arrived
18. Sally sits in the same place.
yesterday
tomorrow
every day since christmas
19. Mr.Douglas goes shopping.
every Tuesday
yesterday
every week since she arrived
20. Mr.Campbell has his car washed.
last month
next month
every month since he bought it

Answers Test 77

1. I buy the newspaper every morning. I bought the newspaper yesterday. I'll buy the newspaper tomorrow. 2. I visit my grandparents every summer. I visited my grandparents last summer. I'll visit my grandparents next summer. 3. I listen to the news on the radio every evening I listened to the news on the radio last night. I'll listen to the news on the radio tomorrow night. 4. I eat in the cafeteria every day. I ate in the cafeteria yesterday. I'll eat in the cafeteria tomorrow.

5. I get a letter from her every week. I got a letter from her last week. I'll get a letter from her next week. 6. I smoke a cigarette every now and then. I smoked a cigarette a little while ago. I'll smoke a cigarette in a little while. 7. I go to the movies once in a while. I went to the movies a few nights ago. I'll go to the movies soon. 8. I don't go skiing every winter. I didn't go skiing last winter. I haven't gone skiing lately. 9. John has lunch with me every day. John had lunch with me yesterday. John will have lunch with me tomorrow. 10. Did you see Mr. Evans yesterday? Have you seen Mr. Evans since he returned from England? Will you see Mr. Evans next month? 11. Bob finishes his coffee before he leaves the house. Bob finished his coffee a little while ago. Bob had finished his coffee by the time I arrived. 12. Harry read the newspaper at noon. or Harry reads the newspaper at noon. Harry read the newspaper last night. Harry will read the newspaper later this afternoon. 13. Mr. Cook planted a vegetable garden last spring. Mr. Cook will plant a vegetable garden next spring. Mr. Cook has planted a vegetable garden every spring for the last ten years. 14. The children went to school last Tuesday. The children will go to school next fall. The children have gone to school every September since they were six. 15. The Doyles made a payment on their car last month. The Doyles will make a payment on their car next month. The Doyles have made a payment on their car every month for the past two years. 16. Steve looks at his watch from time to time. Steve looked at his watch a few minutes ago. Steve has looked at his watch every few minutes for the last hour. 17. The school bell rang 45 minutes ago. The school bell will ring in 15 minutes. The school bell had rung by the time I arrived. 18. Sally sat in the same place yesterday. Sally will sit in the same place tomorrow. Sally has sat in the same place every day since Christmas. 19. Mrs. Douglas goes shopping every Tuesday. Mrs. Douglas went shopping yesterday. Mrs. Douglas has gone shopping every week since she arrived. 20. Mr. Campbell had his car washed last month. Mr. Campbell will have his car washed next month. Mr. Campbell has had his car washed every month since he bought it.